Serial assessments of hybrid immunity to SARS-CoV-2 from infection and vaccination in Canadian adults



Action to beat coronavirus Action pour battre le coronavirus

Ab-C Study Team www.Abcstudy.ca

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Patrick Brown, for the Ab-C Study Team Funding: CITF, CIHR, Unity Health, Pfizer Medical Grants COI to declare: NONE

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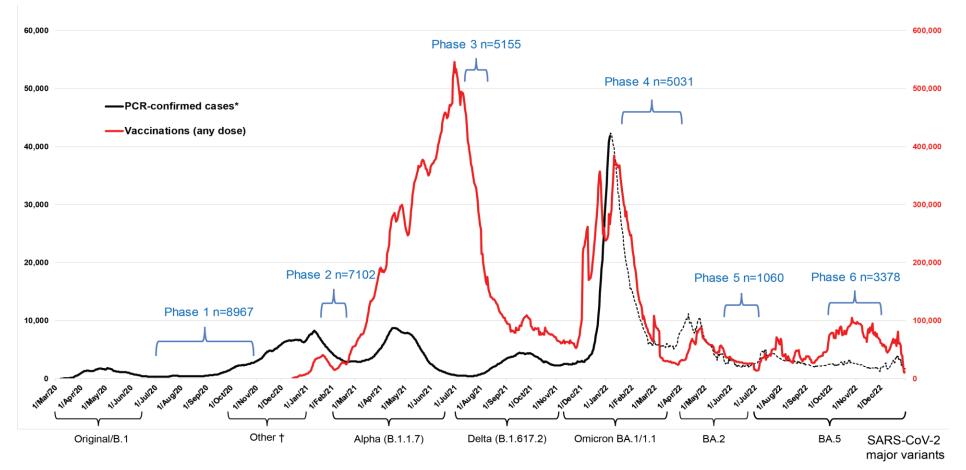
Conclusions: Canada (33 million adults)

- 1. Low cumulative adult COVID infection (~13%) prior to Omicron
- 2. Omicron BA.1/1.1 cumulative incidence of ~36%
- 3. Omicron BA.2/5 cumulative incidence at ~78%
- 4. 25M Canadian adults infected, 30M+ double vaccinated, so "Hybrid immunity" is high
- 5. COVID death rates per week lower during Omicron BA.2/5 than BA.1/1.1
- 6. Key vulnerabilities remain (vaccination >6 months ago, esp. in older adults)
- 7. Ongoing epidemiological studies (serosurveys, mortality studies) essential to guide vaccine programs and document long-COVID





Comparison of Ab-C study Phases 1-6 with weekly averages of COVID cases and vaccinations



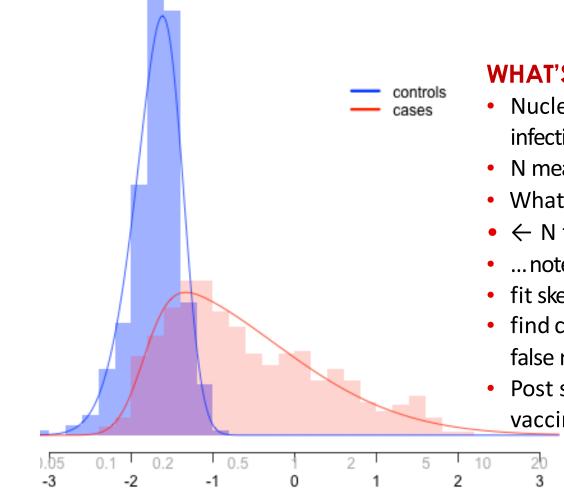
Ab-C cohort representative on smoking, BP, diabetes & obesity but had fewer less educated adults and more vaccinated adults. Hence incidence are standardized to vaccination levels of Canadians. Biases were mostly unchanged between phases.

NEJM, 2022; updated and under review



Omicron BA.2/5 wave analyses

Analyses of adults with testing and vaccination histories



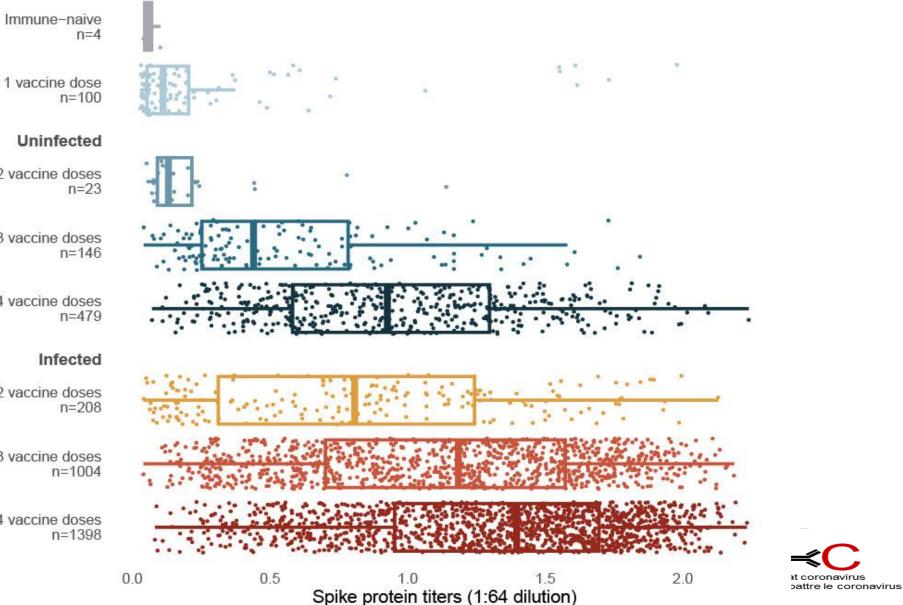
WHAT'S POSITIVE?

- Nucleocapsid protein (N) responds to infection, not vaccination in Canada
- N measured from DBS is noisy
- What should be considered 'positive'?
- \leftarrow N from known infections and controls
- ... note the overlap
- fit skew-Normals to each
- find cutoff where false positives equals false negatives
- Post stratification for age, sex, region, vaccination for cumulative incidence





Spike protein titers by infection and number of vaccine doses



Infection only or with 1 vaccine dose n=100

Uninfected

2 vaccine doses n=23

3 vaccine doses n=146

4 vaccine doses n=479

Infected

2 vaccine doses n=208

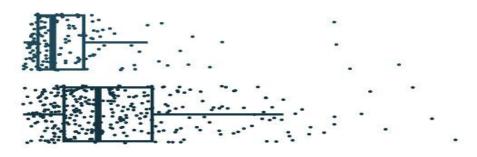
3 vaccine doses n=1004

4 vaccine doses n=1398



Spike protein titers by timing of infection and vaccination

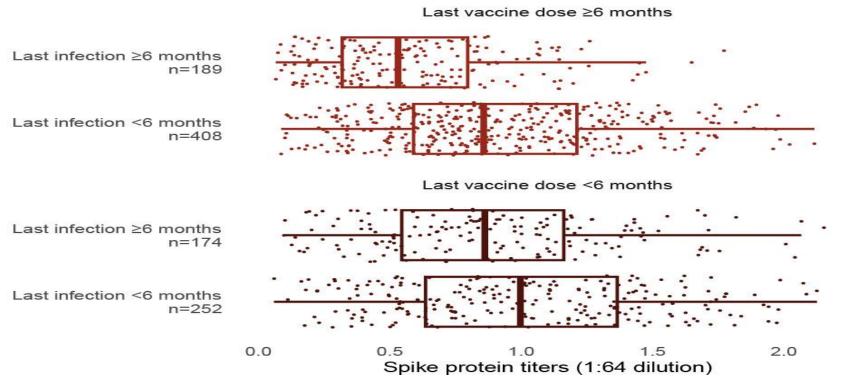
(A) Uninfected by time of last dose



Last vaccine dose ≥6 months n=159

Last vaccine dose <6 months n=330

(B) Infected by time of last dose and infection



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Substudy on cellular immunity

- Population: convenience sample (n=54), from Ab-C survey participants in Greater Toronto Area
- Whole blood samples drawn at home from April-May 2022
- SARS-CoV-2 Interferon Gamma Release Assay for T-cell activity to spike protein

Subgroup	Ν	Positives
Vaccinated, sero +	30	30 (100%)
Vaccinated, sero -	3	3 (100%)
Unvaccinated, sero +	2	1 (50%)
Unvaccinated, sero -	5	2 (40%)



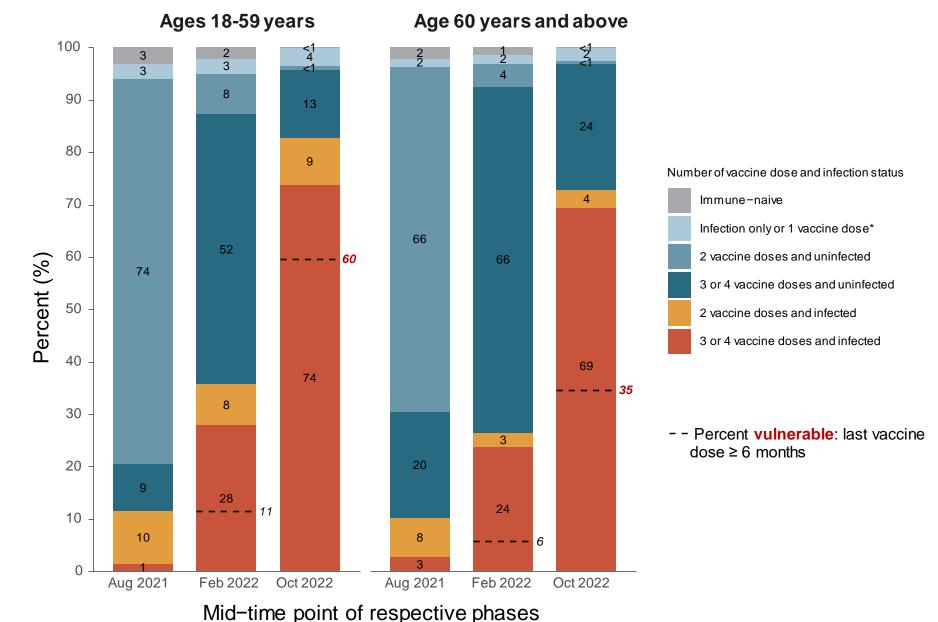


Cumulative incidence, numbers of infected adults, cumulative deaths and period COVID mortality rate in Canada during SARS-COV-2 viral waves

Time period	Cumulative incidence % (95% Cl)	No. of adult infections in millions	Cumulative no. of deaths	COVID mortality rate per million per week during the relevant time period
Pre-Omicron, 2020-21	12.7 (11.2–14.1)	3.9 (3.5–4.4)	30,149	8.6
BA.1/1.1 JanMar. 2022	35.7 (34.0–37.4)	11.3 (10.7–11.8)	37,750	16.6
BA.2/5 AprDec. 2022	77.7 (75.7–79.6)	24.6 (23.9–25.2)	49,674	7.7



Population level immunity pre and during Omicron



cghr)

NEJM, 2022, updated

Future steps on Ab-C Study

- 1. Detailed analyses of antibody responses by phase
- 2. Long-COVID prevalence and duration of symptoms (see Fu et al, CITF poster) <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5zB9mxIGJR4</u>
- 3. Collaborate with Stats Canada (and others) on pooled analyses of national DBS studies
- 4. Consider "clean up" survey in summer 2023 to capture XBB.1.5 experience and final survey in 2024 for long-COVID persistence
- Consider multiplex testing of archived DBS samples (~60,000 including Stats Canada study) for biomarkers and co-infections (flu?) that predict declines in hybrid immunity or predict duration of Long-COVID symptoms





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- Representative, nationwide studies are essential
- Home-based DBS sampling is a cost-effective, practicable platform for routine and pandemic serosurveillance
- Public-private partnerships for surveillance should be considered





Ab-C Investigators

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